THE

English School-Master

Teaching all his

SCHOLARS,

Of what AGE ſoever,

The moſt eaſy, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our *Engliſh*-Tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct courſe, how any unskilful perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard *Engliſh* words which they ſhall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elſewhere hear or read, and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the *Engliſh* Speech; ſo that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private uſe, ſo far as concerneth *Engliſh*. And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be mere childiſh for them; but alſo for all other, eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his Profeſſion.

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, By *EDWARD COOTE*, Maſter of the Free-School in *Saint Edmonds-Bury*.

Peruſed and approved by Publick Authority; and now the 48 *time Imprinted: With certain Copies to Write by, at the end of this Book, added.*

Printed by *R. Roberts* for the Company of *Stationers*. 1696.

X
1478 aa 18

Contents.

The School Master his Profession	sig. A_2
The Preface for direction to the Reader	A_3
The First Book (Chaps I. VIII	p. 1
" Second " " I. VI	10
A short Catechism	28
Some necessary observations for a X^n	35
A Prayer framed accord^g to the catechism	37
Thanksgivings before & after meat	38
A Prayer for the morning	"
" " " Evening	39
Part of Psalm CXIX	"
Proverbs. chap. IV	40
Some Psalms (11) in verse	41
The Schoolmaster to his Scholar (poem)	46
The first part of Arithmetic called Numerat^n	46
Chronology (from the Creation to 500 A.D.)	46
A Dictionary [Complete to "Triangle"]	63
Wanting. The rest of the dictionary ? 1 or 2 leaves	
the writing copies	2 "

Coole, Edmund (not Edward, as stated on title page).

Matr. Peterhouse, Cambridge, May, 1566; BA 1570-80; MA 1583. Elected headmaster of Bury St Edmunds 5 June 1596; resigned & succeeded by ... 18 May 1597. Nothing known of his subsequent history.

Huber gave six guineas for the 37th (1673) ed" of the "English Schoolmaster".

Not in Lowndes.

[Complete to p. 70; the remainder missing.]

27 COOTE (Edmund) The English School-Master. Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue. . . . And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words. . . . Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by Edward Coote, Master of the Free-school in Saint Edmonds-Bury. Perused and approved by publick Authority; and now the 40 time Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book, added. 4°. Printed by A. M. and R. R. for the Company of Stationers, 1680.

ALL EDITIONS OF THIS BOOK ARE OF EXTRAORDINARY RARITY, even when ample allowance is made for the short life of school-books. Hazlitt (iii., 47) describes an edition of 1596, presumably the first, and says, "The only copy at present known begins on signature B with the series of alphabets." The B.M. Catalogue of English Books before 1640 does not contain a single edition, and the only edition in the U.L.C. is dated 1638, but the title is mutilated. The D.N.B. quotes the title of the 1668 edition, and adds "Heber gave six guineas for the thirty seventh edition (1673). The repetition system, revived as a novelty by Ollendorff, was well known to Coote, who says, 'I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before.' In all the known copies the author is misnamed *Edward* Coote."

On the *verso* of A.iv. is a series of alphabets, etc. in different types, arranged after the manner of a horn-book. At the end is a specimen of "Secretary" type, forming the "copies to write by" promised on the title.

FINE COPY. Original sheep, joints tender. £5/5/-

T. M. Barnard, 8 Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells

Cat. 115 (April 1918).

"this present year 1692"
H. W. L.

BERNARD HALLIDAY, 1 KING

258 **EDUCATION.**—Coote (Edward, *Master of the Free School, St. Edmunds-Bury*) The English School-Master, teaching all his scholars, of what age soever, the most easie, short and perfect order of distinct Reading and true Writing our English-tongue, sm, 4to, *original sheep (rubbed, title and some other ll. thumbed)*, **£7/10/-** *A. Maxwell*, 1673

The last two ll. contain "Examples for fair writing, whereby in every school all bad hands may be abolished," consisting of two alphabets and a series of texts. There was no excuse in the days of Brinsley Cocker and Coote for being an ignorant "marksman."

No. 108. April 1924.

The School Master his Profession.

I *Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our* English *tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.*

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: Which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all Schoolmasters of the English *Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.*

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to incourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our Tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, *to know or write any number.*

By the Practice hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the ſame practice children ſhall learn in a Catechiſm, *the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the Bible, *and other Hiſtories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both* Greek *and* Latin *lived; and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done.*

I have ſet down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh *word borrowed from the* Greek, Latin, *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain Engliſh word: whereby the children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of* Latin *words before they enter the Grammar-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the* Latin *Tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

Finally, *I have given thee ſuch Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldom find in* England) *they alone will coſt thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things, read the *Preface*; where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

OTHER Men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile as may declare Learning or Eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of neceſſity to affect that plain rudeneſs, which may fit the Capacity of thoſe Perſons with whom I have to deal. The Learned ſort are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach the Treatiſe without further Directions. I am now therefore to direct my Speech unto the Unskilful, which deſire to make uſe of it for their own private benefit, and to ſuch Men and Women of Trade, as Tailors, Weavers, Shopkeepers, Sempſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yet let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee: I ſeek nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of thy Scholars: It peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the firſt it may ſeem ſomewhat hard or ſtrange to thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee: for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou ſhalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea thou ſhalt learn more of the *Engliſh* Tongue, than any Man of thy Calling (not being a *Grammarian*) in *England* knoweth; thou ſhalt teach thy Scholars with better Accommodation and Profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou maiſt ſit on thy Shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy Work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou haſt made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of Study, I know is a Stranger to thee, yet muſt thou now be ſure that thou paſs not over any one word before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt not find out the meaning and true uſe of any Rule or Word, and have none preſent to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy Pen or Pin, until thou meeteſt with thy Miniſter, or other Learned Scholar, of whom thou mayeſt inquire, and do not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to *Grammar*, or other ſuch like things as thoſe of thy Condition are uſually unacquainted with; rather aſſure thy ſelf that all wiſe Men will commend thee that deſir'ſt Knowledge which many reject; but they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their fooliſh Ignorance, like *Scoggins* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Mumpſimus* for thoſe dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpſimus*, tho it be never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt mark for the uſe of this Book, *Firſt*, the true underſtanding of it in the Matter. *Secondly*, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the firſt, Where I profeſs to teach with far more eaſe and pleaſure to the Learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed than others, underſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principal things to learn; to ſpell truly any word of one Syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed Syllables ſo in the firſt Book, however at the firſt ſight they may ſeem common, ſo as thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet down, or at leaſt ſo many like both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with

with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These Syllables known (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that Point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many Syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more Letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom, yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the Speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one Syllable, which thou hast learned to Spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and Notes in the Margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best *English-men* in this Land are not agreed. As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the *Latin malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the *Latin*, some *Germain* from the *French*. Neither do I deal with proper Names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown Terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary Rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty? Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for *English*) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into two, three, or four sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, altho thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardness, in one Lesson or Form, as in *Grammar*-Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four Companies at the most; so that thou shalt have but four Lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures tho but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more, together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one Line, Sentence, or Part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest Nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several Lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of Discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher Form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching

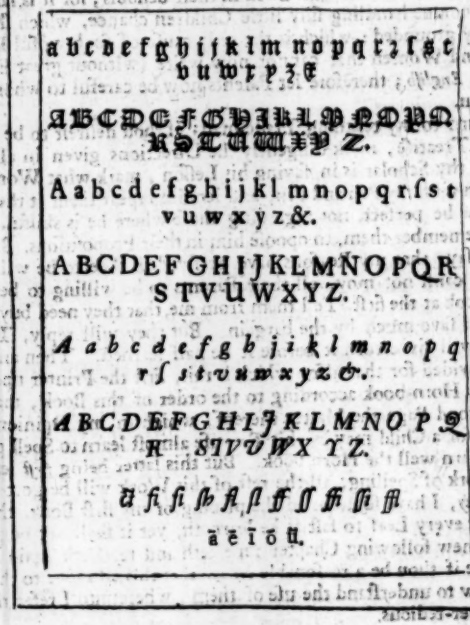
the

the framing and ſweet tuning of the Voice, I have given this help; I have added for Proſe all ſorts of Stile, both Dialogue and others; and for Verſe, Pſalms, and other Verſes of all the ſeveral ſorts uſual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any *Engliſh*. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all careful Miniſters, that as they tender the good Education of the Youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schools of ſuch Teachers as are not *Grammarians*, to hear their Children pronounce; and ſo help ſuch with their Diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this Book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little Children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded; which is the only cauſe of ſuch wofful Ignorance in ſo many Men and Women that cannot now write (without great Error) one Sentence of true *Engliſh*; therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their Children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſman; if thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the Directions given in all places in the Book, and as thy Scholar is in ſaying his Leſſon, mark what Words he miſſeth, and note them with thy Pen and Pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and ſo until he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilful. And let his Fellows alſo remember them, to oppoſe him in their Propoſitions. But me thought I heard thee ſay, that my Reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt not move all their Parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much Money in a Book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they ſhall ſave much by the bargain. But they will reply, That this little young Child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then anſwer, That a Remedy is provided for that alſo, which is this, firſt the Printer upon ſight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the firſt Part of my ſecond Page the Matter thereof, which in my Opinion he did with good reaſon; for a Child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learn to Spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being *firſt* learned, being the Ground-work of Spelling, all the reſt of this Work will be gotten with ſmall labour. *Secondly*, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt Book, that if a Child ſhould tear out every Leaf ſo faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if thou be a reaſonable Man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo pratled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good, which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſy and ſpeedy attaining of the learned Languges; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my Profeſſion, ſo might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good-will, and give Glory to God.

Farewell.


abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUWXYZ.
Aabcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz&.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ.
Aabcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz&.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVUWXYZ.
æ ē ī ō ū.

The First Book of the English Schoolmaster.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

a	e	i	o	u
Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
Ad	ed	id	od	ud
Af	ef	if	of	uf
Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
Ay	ey	**	oy	**
Al	el	il	ol	ul
Am	em	im	om	um
An	en	in	on	un
Ap	ep	ip	op	up
Ar	er	ir	or	ur
At	et	it	ot	ut
Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
As	es	is	os	us
Az	ez	iz	oz	uz
Diphthongs Ai	ei	*	oi	*
Ay	ey	*	oy	*
Au	eu	*	ou	*
Aw	ew	*	ow	*
Ar	er	ir	or	ur

If ye do ill, fie on us all.
Ah it is so, he is my fo.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a	e	i	o	u
Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
Da	de	di	do	du
Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
La	le	li	lo	lu
Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
Na	ne	ni	no	nu
Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
Ta	te	ti	to	tu
Ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
Sa	se	si	so	su
Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
Ja	je	ji	jo	ju
Pa	pe	*	po	*
Va	ve	vi	vo	vu
Wa	we	wi	wo	wu
Qua	que	qui	quo	*

Up go on, I see a Py,
So it is; if I do ly,
Wo is me; Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels: and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old.

c before, *a o u*, like *k*; but before *e*, or *i*, like *s*, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar that he can spell no word without a Vowel).

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the Vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former ſorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and ſo the reſt; with practice of Reading the ſame ſort of words of three Letters. And here you ſee that this, and every new Chapter, doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholars may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call thoſe words, ſyllables; and that ſo many letters as we ſpell together, we call a Syllable: and you may repeat the firſt two letters as oft as the capacity of a Child ſhall require it. And for the more pleaſure of the child, I have uſed ſuch Syllables as are uſed for *Engliſh* words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a Vowel, Conſonant, and a Syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former chapter. *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.*

Ba bab ba bad, ba bat, bar bay
Be bed, be beg be bet
Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy
Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu buc buz
Da dad dag day dam daw dap
De den der, de dew
Di din dig dim did dip
Do dog dol dopt doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa fal fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel fe fen few — Fi fil fin fi fim
Fo fog foz fop, fo foy — Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ga gap — Ge ges get
Gi gib, gig gil — Go gob gop got
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop
Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, lay las law lay
Le lad leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob, lo lol lop, lot low
Lu lug, lu lut
Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow may
Me meg man mes. Mi mil, mi mig
Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel ned, new
Ni nib nit nip. No nod noz not now. Nu num nun nut.
Pa pan pas pat paw pay. Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit.

Po

Bo bod bot. Bu bul bus but
Ba bag bam ban bab bat baw bap
Be bed bew. Bi bib big bim bip
Bo bob bod bos bot. Bu bub but bug bum
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg ter ten tew. Ti tib til tin tip tot.
To tog tom top tos tow táp. Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal calm can cap cat
Be bed bey, bi bid bis bit
Co cob cod cog, co com cow cop. Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set. Si sip sir sit.
So sob som sot sow. Su sum, su sup
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Jud
Pe pel pes pet
Va van var vat. Ve ver
Wa wag wal wan was wap. We wel wed wit
Wi wil win, wo wol wot
Qua quak quat. Qui quig quil quit.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all those Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
Bra bre bri bro bru
Cha che chi cho chu
Cla cle cli clo clu
Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu

Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa squa squi squo squ
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu

In this kind of words of one Syllable, we use only (c) before (a, o, u) and (k) before (e) and (y i) and not otherwise, except in feigned words, as *Cis* for *Cisly*, *Kate* for *Katherine*: and in some proper names as *Cis*, the father of *Saul*, but we use (s) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you see.

This speech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to observe the sense, being frivolous, but only to teach distinct reading.

Ask the Learner what Consonants will follow (b) and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (h) a Consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoined the Syllables of the former Chapters, with the ſecond ſort of thoſe in the firſt Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of theſe ſyllables.

Although I have ſo diſpoſed theſe words as that the lattter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form ſay over ſome of that they have learned, and oppoſe one another as I have taught in the firſt Chapter of the ſecond Book.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Bra brag brand bra brat bray
Bre bred bret brew, brim bro brow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chop chup. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib cro crop cros crow, cru crum
Dra drab draf drag dram draw dray
Dre dreg, dri drip, dro drop, dru drum. Dwe dwel
Fla flag flat flaw flod, fle fled
Fli flit flo flot flow flor, flu flur
Fray froy, fre fret, fil frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut. Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf gras gray gri grig grin gro gras
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno knor know knu knub knug
Pla plat play. Plo plod plat plow, plu plumb
Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig. * Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar
Ske skeg skept skew, ski skill skin skip
Sco ſcof ſcot. Scul ſcum. Sha ſhad ſhal ſhed ſhel ſhew
Sla ſlob ſlay, ſle ſlew. Sli ſlid ſlip ſlit ſlo ſlop ſlow, ſlu ſlut.
Sme ſmel, ſmi ſmit, ſmo ſmu ſmut
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat, ſni ſnip, ſno ſnow, ſnu ſnut
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpen ſpew
Spi ſpin ſpil ſpit, ſpo ſpot, ſpu ſpur
Sta ſtag ſtar ſtat ſtay, ſte ſtem
Sti ſtit ſtil ſtir, ſto ſtod ſtow, ſtu ſtub ſtuff ſtur
Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel
Swi swig swit swim
Tha than that thaw, the them then they
Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus
Tra trap tra tre try. Tri trim trip

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the ſecond Chapter, although you will find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the moſt exact Writers ſay (ſcarlet) (ſcull) but Kalendar.

Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus. Twi twig
Wha what whe when whey, whi whip, who whole whom
Wra wrap, wre wren, wri wrig, wril wro wrot
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat, ſqui ſquib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me hit me a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a croſs blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glaſs my bad ſpot: and I will pray him, that if he ſhall ſee me ſo groſs, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me well, ſo that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down firſt all Syllables of four Letters, beginning with three Conſonants. Secondly, joineth them like the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Laſtly, it teacheth Syllables made of Dipththongs.

Scra ſcre ſcri ſcro ſcru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla ſcle ſcli ſclo ſclu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu
Shla shle shli shlo shlu
Spra ſpre ſpri ſpro ſpru
Spla ſple ſpli ſplo ſplu
Shra shre shri shro shru
Scra ſcrap, ſcrac ſcrat, ſcri ſcrub
Shra shrap, shred, shrew, shri shrig shril shru shrub shrug
Stra ſtrag, ſtrau ſtray, ſtre, ſtree, ſtri ſtrot ſtroy
Spla ſplat, ſpli ſplit
Spra ſprat, ſpre ſpree, ſpri ſprig
Thra thral, thro throt, thru thrum
At ail tail quail, ſtal, ſtaid, bra brain twain, wa wait
Brau braul ſcraul, lau laud
Toi toil boi boil ſpoil, joi join coin, boi bois
Ou our your ſtout ſou ſoul ſcoud ſcoul cloud, how hous
Fee feed bleed, chee cheep, fee feel heel queen.
Bo book look hook ſtood, ſoi hoi ſtoi

Oppoſe your Scholar in theſe, as willed you in the third Chapt. for the ſame purpoſe; the firſt of theſe is ever (ſh) or (ch)

Make your Scholars know perfectly theſe Dipththongs, and uſe them to ſpell the two laſt by their ſound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: These are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld ild old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm
Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp ompump
Ams ems ims oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns
Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb orb urb
Ard erd ird ord urd
Arf erf irf orf urf
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern irn orn urn
Arp erp irp orp urp
Ars ers irs ors urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osh ush
Ask esk isk osk usk
Afl efl ifl ofl ufl
Asp esp isp osp usp
Ast est ist ost ust
Ath eth ith oth uth
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Ars ers irs ors urs

CHAP. VII.

You may sometimes spell this way if the word will be more easy; which is especially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh*, or *sh*) for then they cannot easily be divided.

ADjoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of those Chapters, and others that begin Syllables, with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl, scabl wrabl
Pe ped pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri dribl, scri scribl
Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl
Hu hub hubl. Stu stub stubl
Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, sta stab stabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs
Ri rich, whi which, mu much, su such
La lad lads, sha shad shads squads. Be bed beds, pe peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods. Ba baf bafl snafl

Ha

Ha haf haft. De det deft cleft. Gi gif gift lift rift, si sift clift
Lo lof loft soft. La laught. Hi hi nigh
Da dag dagl, wragl dragl scragl
Gi gig gigl, wrig wri wrigl. Go gog gogl
Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, He hel held geld
Gi gil gilc, mil mild, child wild Ca-cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf shelf twelf. Gu gul gulf
Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk
Mi mil milk silk. Yo yol yulk. Hu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm
Fa fal falm. Sti stol stolm. Swo swol
Sca scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulf
Fa fal fals. Pu puls
Fa fal felt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
La lam lamp, Kem kemb, Com com, Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp, Shri shrimp
Po pom pomp, Du dum dump, Ju jum jamp crump stump
Da dam dams damps, Ste stem stems, Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunce faunce jaunc launc thaunc
Fe fen fenc henc penc, Qui quince since, Ou oun ouns
Ba ban band land sand wand. Be ben lend spend send
Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond. Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string
Yu you young strong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
Li lin link brink pink shrink. Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant. Gra graunt haunt
Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent
Di din dint mint flint hint splint
Fo fon font wont, hu hunt lunt blunt
Da day dapl grapl gripl. Co cou coul
Ca cap carp, caps traps chaps, hi hips lips quips
So sop sops tops tops chops drops stops
Ca cap capt carpt lapt chapt scrapt. Ke kep kept
Di dipt ript sipt tipt skipt tript stript
Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt
He her herp. Cu cur curb
Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Tu turf turt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ve ver verg
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg

Ba bar bark bark mark park clark ſpark
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barn ſarm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wor worm ſtorm
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi firn quirn ſtirn
Bo bor born corn torn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp
Te vere. Wor words. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart mart
Da * aſh dash laſh. Ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Fort ſort ſhort. Hu hur hurt
Fre freſh. Fi ith Fiſh
Gu guſh ruſh bluſh bruſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu hus huſk muſk
Fri friſs friſt writh. Hu muſt ruſt
Ga gas gaſp wraſp. Ri riſp whiſp criſp
Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt vaſt chaſt
Be bes beſt. Je jeſt reſt neſt weſt peſt cheſt wreſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt juſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat rattl. Ke ket kettl. Ti tit titl ſpittl. Rut ruttl.
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath laith wrath
Wi ith ſtith with. Mo oth doth mouth ſouth ſlouth
Thru thruſt, thra thraſh thre threſh, thro throng.

* The reaſon of this difference is ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of Gold, houſe or freehold.
My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall,
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf.
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yield me milk; her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.
Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte,
And ſo I muſt end, no vain words to ſpend.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ei eight, he height weight. Si sight bright
Bou bought ought taught wrought sought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Bel belch welch. Fi filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scre scrembl. Ni nim nimbl
Fu fumb fumbl cumbl. Ni nim nimph
Am amp ampl bramble example. Tem templ. Pim pimpl
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pom pomps. Pumps
Bla blanch branch quanch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl
Ma man mantl. Spran sprantl. Grun gruntl
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep depth
Ca can camps stampt. Tem tempt. Stum stumpt
Ki kin kindl spindl. Bu bundl
An ankl. Wri wringl springl. Un unkl
Ma mangle rangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl
Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cur curdl
Ci circ circl. Fa far farbl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purbl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Tu turtl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca cast castl. Wra wrastl. Thi thistl. Ju jug jugl
Da dash dasht lasht washt. Pu push pusht rusht
As ask askt. Cla clasp clasps
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch which

For a here many put an: we may put a before n not pronounced.

Words ending in four Consonants most of them being the plural number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (worlds
Hand handl handle. Spin spindls hurdls girdls. Turtls

As I went thorough the Castle-Yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle on, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this World how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The End of the First Book.

The Second Book of the Engliſh School-Maſter.

Wherein is taught plain and eaſy Rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of any Syllables: with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, and other neceſſary Rules and Obſervations, eſpecially Words of one Syllable, both for true Writing and Reading.

I divide your Syllables for you until you have rules of Diviſion, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact Definitions, but for ſuch Deſcriptions as are fit for Children; I make (h) a Letter for plainneſs, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Maſt. DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly inſtructed to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any word of any ſyl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach Rules for the true and eaſy di-vi-ſi-on of any word of many ſyllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyllable.

Maſt. A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-ſi-on you ſee are four ſyl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do ſay that welſh Knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyllable?

Maſt. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u; as a-ny, e-vil, i do, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I ſometime find two Vowels together in one Syllable: what ſhall I do with them?

Maſt. You muſt then call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing elſe but a ſound made of two Vowels.

Schol. Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?

Maſt. No, * none that are fully ſounded, but theſe; ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in ſay, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you muſt join together, except in ſome proper Names; as in Be-er ſhe-ba, Na-tha-na-el, ſo in ſe-eth, a-gree-ing; and in ſuch words, where a ſyllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as ſee, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and ſuch like, make no Diphthong, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi, vo, vu, joined together, as in James, Jeſus, join, Judas; value, verily, viſit, vow: I pray you, are they then no Diphthongs?

Maſt. No, for *j* and *v* joined with a vowel in the beginning of a ſyllable, are turned from Vowels into Conſonants; as A-hi-jah, Vul-ture.

Schol.

* Diphthong. Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound, is called a Diphthong.

* For when one is little ſounded, I call them improper Diphthongs, *A, E O, E*, in Latin words make a Diphthong.

Schol. What mean you by a Conſonant?

Maſt. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can ſpell nothing without ſome of the vowels; as take (e) out of ſtrength, ſtr'ngth will ſpell nothing.

Conſonants.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now ſpell a word; yet it is none of the vowels.

Maſt. Indeed (y) is often uſed for (i) when it is a Vowel; but when they be conſonants they differ: for (y) is alſo a conſonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a ſyllable with a vowel, as in yet, you; ſo jet differeth from yet, and ſuch like.

Schol. I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you uſed, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not ſounded?

(e) not ſounded.

Maſt. This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principal uſes. The firſt and chiefeſt is to draw the ſyllable long; as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a ſhrewd dame.
My man hath cut my Horſe mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the ſpar. Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou haſt well fed.
You feel not my pain, the waſp is fel.
He hid the Or hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin, my fleſh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor ſitteth on the dore.
Toſs the ball, toſſe the wooll.
You have a dot on your noſe, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a long.

In this Second, when *e* is long, it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Schol. What is the ſecond uſe?

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of ſome Letters; but this uſe, with the further declaration of this Letter, becauſe it is harder than you will at firſt eaſily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Make your Scholars very perfect in theſe, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. Are no other Letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Maſt. Yea, very many; as (a) is not pronounced in Earth, Goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which Words of all ſorts I will ſet down afterwards, when I have given you

Letters not pronounced.

more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. IF you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work.

Mast. Briefly it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Sch. But I find the contrary even in this rule; for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know, that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Sch. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Sch. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then you have two vowels in one syllable.

Sch. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Sch. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast.

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in queſt, queen, quick; and ſometimes after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwiſe never; unleſs we ſay, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh words that you ſhall find.

Schol. I Have already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſee it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then theſe rules following, and you ſhall never fail. The firſt is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them in the ſyllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, ſay-ing, tri-umph, E-phraim, likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. Except when they are needleſly doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges; for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing, we ſpeak of more than one: as one whip we call the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

a Mast. You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joi-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two ſeveral words, which we call ſimple b words, are joined together; as in ſafe-guard two ſyllables, not ſa-ve-guard, three ſyllables: becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly, where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition only, and ſignify nothing, as c neſs in lameneſs, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as

For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double conſonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring Scholars to preſent practice.

a One conſonant. Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

b We call that ſimple that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when it was ſimple.

as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of d two consonants, (d) and (s), and (ds) cannot begin a syllable.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant. Two consonants.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two vowels?

Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, shew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of more syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligently here, restore, not thus res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re frain, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, morn-ing, &c the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these, dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Three or more consonants.

Mast. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, be joined, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainnes sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of theſe words wherein many conſonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-ſtrain, you muſt not ſay co-nſtrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain, but con-ſtrain, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable, (ſtr) can; therefore it muſt begin it: ſo im-ply, king-dom, de-ſtruction, ac-know-ledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. and this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practice, that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why every Conſonant muſt go to this Syllable rather than that. But ſtill look as before, that ſome compound words muſt be mark'd, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been ſimple words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tran-ſpoſe, as ye have learned: becauſe in compoſitions every word muſt have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus: ſpeak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you have taught. Object.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on Childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and with judgment any Engliſh word that can be laid before you. Anſw.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as are of years able to diſcern; yet many will not eaſily believe that little Children can conceive them, and make uſe of them; and then they will rather bring confuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here uſed are not above eight in all: the moſt of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning; which words there, and rule here, being orderly taught, as is perceived, never (by the bleſſing of God) doubt of a comfortable ſucceſs: therefore I wiſh that no man with prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon ſome ordinary wits; but I would have all

ſuch

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading; yet he may at the second.

such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them he learns as much, and goeth on as easy, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word. Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (c) we use to add k.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels went before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like s as in place, race, so lic, lice, truc, truce: also ag, age, stag, stage, so cag, cage, hug, huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe: so larg, large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg, drudg. So it is also when e i or o come before g, leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never but long except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long: why is that?

Mast.

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom, (as they say) for * beauty than necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say mel, as, ros; we mell, ass, ross And sometimes we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than asse with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short, like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short; others blinde, binde, write e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound; as if we should write hang with e thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

* Especially after *i* and *n*, as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able* two syllables, and that e in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easy, both for our own Country-learners, and strangers, that certain rules were known and practised (which things might easily be done, yet because it lieth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Of letters not pronounced.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syl-

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

lable long, like (c) in the end, as appeareth by theſe woꝛds, beaſt, beſt, breaſt, breſt, good, god, coaſt, coſt, as if you wꝛite brede, gode, &c. and thereupon this woꝛd yeaꝛ, yeeꝛ, yeꝛe, is diveꝛſly wꝛitten: yet we ſay, be-a-ti tude, cre-ate, cre-a-toꝛ, &c. but creature: and theꝛefoꝛe in pꝛoper names, we commonly pꝛonounce both, as in Jehoſhabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(c) Is not pꝛonounced in George, treuth.

(e) (i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chief, brief, thrieve, grieve, ſiege, maiſt, maiſter, their, view, miſchief, fierce, frieſe, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, licutenant, fruit, ſuit, bruiſe, bruit.

(i) (o) In people, bloud, yeomen, jeopardy.

(o) (u) In gueſt, guiſe, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, ſynagogue.

(u) (b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(b) In back, pack, deck peck, lick, ſtick, rock, nock, buck, luck, and all the like; foꝛ we uſe no ſhoꝛt woꝛds ending in (c) without (k); ſo in thoſe that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

(c) Schol. Why may we not ſay, that (k) is not pꝛonounced in theſe as well as c.

Maſt It diffeꝛeth not much which: foꝛ although that (k) doth end our Engliſh woꝛds when they be long, as in bake, cake, ſpeak, like, look, dukes, yet theſe that we make ſhoꝛt, the Latins make the ſound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, ſic, hoc, duc, when we ſay, lack, dick, ſick, hock, duck.

(k) (g) In reſign, enſign, flegm, reign, ſoveraign, Gaſcoign.

(g) (h) In Chriſt, myrrh, ghoſt, John, whole, ſcholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chryſtal, Rhue Rheniſh, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholly. So in foꝛeign pꝛoper names, as Thomas, Achaiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning ſeldom, as Arch-angel, theꝛefoꝛe commonly called Arc-angel.

(h) (gh) Coming together, ereepe in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, ſight, pꝛonounced as mite, ſite: but in the end of a woꝛd ſome Countries ſound them fully; others not at all: as ſome ſay, plough, ſlough, bough, others plou, ſlou, bou; theꝛeupon ſome wꝛite, burrough, ſome burrow. but the trueſt is, both to wꝛite and pꝛonounce.

(gh) (n) In ſolemn, hymn.

(n) (p) In Pſalm, receipt, accompt.

(p) (ſ) In Iſle.

(ſ) (t) Is always wꝛitten, but little ſounded beſoꝛe ch, when the

(t)

the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in catch, ſtretch, ditch, botch, ſnatch, except in rich, which, much, in which cuſtom hath prevailed againſt rules. But if the ſyllable be long, or hath another conſonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c.

In ſuch rules of writing, you muſt not only underſtand the firſt original word, but all derivation riſing from it.

Here many obſerve, that cuſtom hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when you ſhall find all that may breed doubt, ſet down in the Table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counſel, as your doubts ſhall ariſe: and not only for theſe ſorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Note, that *e* long, ſounded not in *ſe*, nor *ſea*, is always written with *ee*.

Schol. You told me you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Maſt. Well remembred; it is this: † words ending in es, are moſt of the plural number, and are made of the ſingular, by adding e, for where it is needful to uſe e in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not be needful to uſe es in the plural, as in jewels, engines, except the ſingular end in a vowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you ſhall find, hands, things, words, more uſual in the exacteſt writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, altho both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills, and miles, runs, and tunes, curs, and cures, and not by writing them, being ſhort, with the conſonant double, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needleſs, though uſual, unleſs it be ſometimes for difference of words, as to make ſonnes differ from the Latin word ſons.

† Words of the plural number.

Schol. Are there then never more ſyllables in the plural number than in the ſingular?

Maſt. Yes ſometimes; as when the ſingular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, ſe, or ſh, as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noſes, fiſhes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a veſſel. Note alſo, that if the ſingular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whoſe plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Maſt. No, for we ſay, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And ſometimes the ſingular and plural are both one: as one ſheep, ten ſheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obſervations that are neceſſary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. WHAT is the firſt thing next to be learned?

Maſt. You ſhall find ſome words written with e and o ſingle, when they ſhould be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me ſhe do mother, for hee bee mee ſhee doo, &c. But * thee, when we ſpeak unto one, and the otherwiſe; and ſo muſt the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is uſed in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue as in Phyſick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the reſt look the Table. Thirdly, ſome letters beſides thoſe before mentioned, have not always one and the ſame ſound, as th is commonly ſounded, as in theſe words, thank, think, third, throat, thump, except in theſe words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, borthel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more than one ſyllable ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, fartheſt, ſeething

Alſo g, when e or i follow, brings great hardneſs to our learners and ſtrangers, being diverſly ſounded, g moſt often ſounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in theſe words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, ſugar, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeſt, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that theſe few words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottiſh jig; a gill of fiſh and a jill of wine: but our Engliſh tongue will hardly bear ji in one ſyllable; therefore to be ſure when to write g and when j, know that the ſound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, ſaving thoſe words that you ſhall find written with g in the Table. But our Engliſh proper Names are written as pleaſeth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition: otherwiſe why ſhould Jermaine be written otherwiſe than the firſt ſyllable in Germain? or Jeſſe rather than Geſſe? And this I take to be the reaſon why Gifford is diverſly pronounced, and made two different

e and o

* Which Grammarians call the ſecond perſon. *th.*

th like (ϑ) the Greek (*th*) which only Scholars underſtand.

*g*i and *g*e

* The firſt ſort are ſo ended like the Latin (g) the other like the Greek (γ).

ferent names, which is moſt like at the firſt to be but one: yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover ti before on, is pronounced, as ſi, as in redemption: except ſ or x go before t, as queſtion, adultion, mixtion: and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian; except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowel, is added to perfect words ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or eſt to lofty, it is pitying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue for true writing, is to diſcern when to write ce or ſe, ci or ſi, or both, as in ſcience: therefore many words that are meerly Engliſh, are almoſt left indifferent, as ſome write fauſſet, ſome fauſer, others faucet; ſo pincer or pinſer; bullace, or bullaſſe ſome bullies; ciſſers or ciſers, but exactly it is ciſſars. But becauſe the moſt are written with ſe, as ſet, ſerve, ſide, ſick, &c. therefore you muſt write ſ before u and i, except with thoſe words that are written with c in the Table, or any other mode of them by derivation or compoſition: as if you know how to write cite, you muſt ſo write incite, citation, inciation, and ſo in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are uſually written with c; ſo it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, ceaſe; or when ſ is ſounded like z, as amaze. Words beginning with tranſ, be always written with ſ, circum with c, as tranſfer, circumſtance; for other exceptions, ſee the Table.

ce, ſe, ſi, ci.

This is by adding ſomething to the beginning or end

Often like z, as in Braſier.

But to know when to write ci, ſi, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci, and xi, are ſeldom, ſuſpicion, complexion; ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, nſion, cuſſion, ſſion, ſuſion, greſſion, henſion, tution, miſſion, paſſion, preſſion, puſſion, viſion, ſeſſion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

ci, ſi, ti, xi.

Schol. What is there to be obſerved?

Maſt. That divers other words of the ſame pronounciation, by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth. Two men came to me, their minds are there. Wait on me, and tell it by weight.

Nay not ſo, the horſe doth neigh.

The Sun ſhineth, my ſon cryeth.

Stand ſtill here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

Divers writings of the ſame ſounds. Capital Letters.

I heard

o before *m* or *n* like *u*.

I heard that which was hard.
This Will-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of Money.

The proper name written Some Soam.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

The same writing of divers sounds.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two Vowels as that it may be taken for a Diphthong or Consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

The same writing in a diverse sense.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for broun, but especially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that is, to make a difference between these words, to bow, a bow, to sow for sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * hear of the Hart pantech.

* Which some write Hart.

A Fowl can fly over a foul way
Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.
The right ear: ear thy Land, for an ear of Corn.
My Brother May, may live till May.

Divers sounds and writings in the same sense (*c*) (*like que*) when you have a word derived of a Latin word which endeth in (*cus*) write (*like*) as in publike, from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latin word ending in (*quus*) write (*que*) as oblique from *obliquus*.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: so bottel, bottle: yerk, or jerk: Jail, or Goal. So words ending in (i), as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tansey. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written with (or and our), as, honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, trivilous; but words of one syllable with (us) as truss, or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the Vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some will

will have it before certain Letters; others, when it cometh in a Diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, altho other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join Consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason, Ptolomy, Rhodus, Genes*, signifieth the fore-teeth; *pneuma*, spirit or breath; *Crocus*, Bastard Saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many Terminations in proper Names, and Latin words, that are not usually in English, as *sons, aruns, falx, arx*: in proper Names, alz, auz, aiz, &c. This aiz is of the Latin: we use also in Latin Stlata, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one Syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (n) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

You must observe also, those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like a small half Moon, noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the Sentence perfect, it is noted thus, ( ) as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m or n, as mā, man cō for con, &c. and so forth. In writ en hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as th'intent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent. Last-

* The Points are thus call'd
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
( ) Parenthesis.
ā ē ī ō ū called Breviations.

* Called *Apostrophe*.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital Letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops

Capital Letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor as I think in writting.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writting, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as *mine* for *my*, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writting?

Peculiar terms.

Mast. Yea, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words; as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, My Lith standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all, (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach

teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (tho you have never any other teacher); yet for your more chearful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these Exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of Prose and Verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice; I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord's blessing. And now will I oppose some of my Fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. WHO will adventure his Credit with me in opposing for Victory?

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the Questions, and another the Answers. When your Scholars oppose one the other, let the Answerer answer without Book.

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you People?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, P, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of People?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another Vowel in that Syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal Rules, one is, it drawneth the Syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How ſpell you Jeſus? Rob. J, e, ſ, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Becauſe it is not in my table at the end of my Book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Maſter taught us, that all other of that ſound muſt be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle? Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miſs; for if you lok but into your Table, you ſhall find it Circle. Therefore now you muſt oppoſe me.

Rob. I confeſs my erroꝛ, therefore I will try if I can requite it. What ſpelleth b, r, a, n, c, h? Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you ſhould put in (u).

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be uſual.

Rob. How ſpell you might? Joh. M, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, e, ſpelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the true writing, and it ſhould have a little ſound.

Rob. If your Syllable begin with (b), what Conſonants may follow? Joh. Only (l) oꝛ (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the firſt Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)? Joh. r, l, oꝛ n.

Rob. How prove you it?

Joh. Becauſe g l a ſpells gla; g n a gna; g r a gra.

Rob. When three Conſonants begin a Syllable, how ſhall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice ſet down: beſides, put a Vowel unto them, and ſee whether then they will ſpell any thing, as to ſtr put a, and it ſpelleth ſtra: but btra will ſpell nothing: becauſe bt cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. Doth not ſtr ſpell?

Joh. It ſpelleth nothing without a Vowel.

Rob. How many Syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Becauſe it hath three Vowels, without any of the three Exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Becauſe it is one Conſonant between two Vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Becauſe they cannot begin a Syllable.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue ſo often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he ſpake without Book.

Rob.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

Joh. I must mark how many Syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a Man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then joyn unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard Syllables?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeit Syllables, through all the five Vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what Vowel to spell your Syllable with, how will you do to find it? As if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o

Joh. I would try it with all Vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these Vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do. Let the unskilful Teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their Children pronounce these Syllables.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these Syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command; and bid as bide long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three Vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin Tongue.

Joh. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa se si so su, to say, saa see sii soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the Speech of a Stutterer or Stammer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first Letter of a word: as if the Stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring

* For Letters first devised according to sound.

it forth, he expreſſeth the ſound of (I) which is the firſt Letter, and ſo of all the other Conſonants.

Rob. How many ways can you expreſs this ſound ſi?

Joh. Only three: ſi, ci, and ſci or xi, which is cſi.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a Vowel doth commonly ſound (ſi); and now I will give you over for this time, but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in ſome few Queſtions in ſome part of that which we have learned, and alſo after every Leſſon: and as you are in ſaying, I will mark where you miſs, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worſt, I will likewiſe provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the Victory; for I take not ſo much pleaſure in any thing elſe all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Maſter ſay, that this oppoſing doth very much ſharpen our Wits, help our Memory, and hath many other Commodities. But now let us look into our Catechiſm, for our Maſter will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we ſhall firſt read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, becauſe they were too hard: for we ſhall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the Second Book.

A Short Catechiſm.

Acts 12. 16.

WHat Religion do you profeſs?

The Chriſtian Religion.

What is the Chriſtian Religion?

It is the true profeſſion, believing, and following of thoſe things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

Rom. 10. 9, 10. Acts 4. 12. 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Teſtament.

Deut. 4. 34. & 6. 4.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Chriſtian Religion, and every thing neceſſary for the Salvation of a Chriſtian? Yea.

Tell

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One. Epheſ. 4. 6.

What is God? 2 Tim. 1. 17.

An everlaſting Spirit, immortal, inviſible, moſt ſtrong, and only wiſe. John 4. 24. 1 John 5. 7.

How many Perſons are there? Three. Mark 3. 16, 19. Matth. 28. 19.

Which be they? 1 John 5. 7.

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt. Pſalm 19. 1, 2.

How is God known? Rom. 1. 28. & 3. 17. & 23.

By his Works, Word and Spirit. Heb. 11. 3.

Who created the World? God. Gen. 1. 1.

Whereof did he create it? 1 Cor. 8. 6.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you? God the Father.

How did he create you?

In Holineſs and Righteouſneſs. Eph. 4. 24.

Why were you thus created? Rom. 11. 26.

To glorify God. Gen. 1. 27.

Are you able to do this of your ſelf? No.

Why ſo? Becauſe I am a Sinner.

How came you to be a Sinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created?

By the Fall of *Adam.*

What was his Sin?

Diſobedience againſt God in eating the forbidden Fruit. Rom. 3. 10.

How came it to paſs that you are become a Sinner in Adam? 1 John 1. 8.

Becauſe he was the Father of Mankind. Rom. 5. 11.

How do you prove that you are a Sinner? Gal. 3. 19.

By the Teſtimony of mine own Conſcience, and by the Law of God. Pſalm 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect Rule of Righteouſneſs, commanding Good, and forbidding Evil; the Sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there? Ten.

Rehearſe them.

1. Then God ſpake all theſe words, ſaying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*,

Egypt, out of the houſe of Bondage; Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me.

2. Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelf any graven Image, nor the likeneſs of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, nor in the Water under the Earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them, for I the Lord thy God am a Jealous God, and viſit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3. Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his Name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do; but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt do no manner of Work, thou, and thy Son and thy Daughter, thy Man-ſervant, and thy Maid-ſervant, thy Cattel and the Stranger that is within thy Gates. For in ſix days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day; wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou ſhalt do no Murther.

7. Thou ſhalt not commit Adultery.

8. Thou ſhalt not Steal.

9. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe Witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

10. Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours Houſe; thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Aſs, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandment, or a Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or Parts.

How many be there of the firſt Table? Four.

How many of the Second? Six.

What

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?
My Duty towards God.
What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?
My duty towards my Neighbour.
Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?
No, because they be not petitious, but Commandments.
Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them by Thought, Word, or Deed? No.
Why?
Because I am ready and disposed by Nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2. 3. Rom. 3. 10.
To what end serveth the Law?
To shew us our Misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 10. Prov. 2. 11. Psal. 119. 51. Rom. 6. 23.
What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?
Eternal Destruction both of Body and Soul.
Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.
How? By Jesus Christ.
What is Christ?
The Son of God, Pefect God, and perfect man. Acts 4. 12.
Could there no other meaner Person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it? Matth. 3. 17. Rom. 9. 5.
No verily.
Must he needs be God and man? Yes. Isaiah 9. 6. Heb. 1. 6.
Why?
First, Because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be Man. Heb. 2. 14.
Secondly, He must overcome Death, which being only Man he could not; therefore he must be also God. & 9. 12. 1 Pet. 1. 19.
How did he save us?
As he was Man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect Obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame Death, and raised his Body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 3. 18.
Are all Men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?
No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Matth. 7. 23. & 25. 46.

Who

Who are they that ſhall have their part in the Death of Chriſt?
Only ſuch as truly believe.
What is Faith?
Gal. 3. 26. Faith is a full aſſurance of my Salvation by Chriſt alone.
John 1. 1. *Hath every Man this Faith in himſelf?*
Matth. 16. 17. No; for it is the gift of God, and not of Nature.
How is Faith gotten?
By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.
Rom. 10. 17. *How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?*
By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the uſe of the Sacraments and Prayer.
How ſhall any Man know whether he hath true and ſaving Faith, or no? By the Fruits and Marks thereof.
What be the Fruits of Faith?
1 Pet. 2. 1, 2. A hatred of all Sin, a continual care to pleaſe God in
Acts 2. 37. the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to God's Word
Heb. 11. 7. and to his People.
Pſal. 119. 103.
1 John 3. 4. *Rehearſe the Sum of your Faith?*
I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*; ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead, and buried. He deſcended into Hell, the third day he aroſe again from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he ſhall come to judge the Quick and the Dead: I believe in the Holy Ghoſt, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveneſs of Sins, the Reſurrection of the Body, and the Life everlaſting. *Amen.*
How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.
Which be they?
The firſt is of God, the ſecond is of the Church.
Let us now come to the means of ſtrengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and firſt, What is a Sacrament?
Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a Seal and Pledge of thoſe benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Chriſt.
How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?
Two. *Which*

Which be they?

Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jeſus.

To what end?

To ſtrengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance. *Mat.* 26. 15.

How many things are to be conſidered in a Sacrament? *1 Cor.* 11. 23.

Two.

What be they?

The Sign, and the Thing ſignified.

In Baptiſm, which is the Sign ſignified? *Gen.* 17. 11. *Rom.* 4. 1.

Water. *John* 3. 6.

What is the Thing ſignified? *Mark* 16. 16.

The waſhing away of my Sins by the Blood of Chriſt.

How is your Faith ſtrengthened by Baptiſm?

By Baptiſm I am received into the Family and Congrega- *Acts* 2. 8.
tion of the Lord, and am thereby fully aſſured, that both my *Rom.* 6. 3.
Sins are forgiven me, and the puniſhment due for the ſame. *Mat.* 30. 26, 27.

What do you profeſs in Baptiſm? *1 Cor.* 11. 23, 24, 25.

To Die unto Sin, and Live unto Righteouſneſs.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the Signs that may be ſeen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they ſignifie?

The Body and Blood of Chriſt.

How is your Faith ſtrengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is ſtrengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine, ſo doth my Soul withal receive Jeſus Chriſt, with all the Benefits of his Death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Chriſt, Fleſh, Blood, and Bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own Nature are not changed; but in uſe they differ from other common Bread and Wine; becauſe they be appointed of God to be Signs of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.

Why then doth Chriſt ſay, This is my Body?

It is a figurative Speech uſed in Scripture, as Circumci- *Gen.* 17. 10, 11.
ſion is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Paſſeo- *Exod.* 12. 11.
ver, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Paſſeover, but a Sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by Faith.

Are all Persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

John 3. 63.

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fools, Mad-men, ignorant Persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious Sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

Tit. 3. 10.

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 Cor. 11. 28.

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his Sins past,

Heb. 12. 14.

purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love & charity with all Men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. 2 Chron. 30. 18, 19.

Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their Sins past, as Hypocrites, evil Men, Church-papists, private Enemies to God's Word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to encrease Faith?

Rom. 8. 26.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

1 John 5. 24.

Prayer is a spiritual action of Faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his Glory, and our Comfort.

To whom must we Pray?

To God only.

In whose Name?

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

Psalm 50. 14, 15.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?

Joh. 16. 23.

No.

Why?

Because

Becauſe there is neither Commandment, Promiſe, or Example in Scripture for it.

How muſt we Pray?

As Chriſt taught me, ſaying, *Mat.* 6. 9.

Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our dayly Bread: And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever. *Amen.*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own Neceſſities.

What are theſe Words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are theſe Words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever?

The Concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his Benefits? *Pſal.* 116. 12.

Thankſgiving.

Is it enough you thank him with your Lips?

No, but I muſt be obedient to his Laws and Commandments; which Grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary Obſervations for a Chriſtian.

1. THat we keep a narrow watch over our Hearts, Words and Deeds continually. *Prov.* 23, 26

2. That with all care the Time be redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. 1 *Pet.* 1. 15.

3. That once in the Day (at the leaſt) private Prayer and Meditation be uſed. *Eph.* 5. 16. *Gen.* 25. 63.

4. That care be had to do and receive good in Company. *Gen.* 18. 19.

5. That our Family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed. *Deut.* 6. 7.

6. That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the World, than muſt needs. *Col.* 3. 1.

7. That we ſtir up ourſelves to liberality to *God's Saints.* *Heb.* 13. 16.

8. That we give not the leaſt Bridle to wandering Luſts and affections. *Col.* 3. 4. *Mat.* 26. 2[illegible]

9. That we prepare ourſelves to bear the Croſs by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us.

Lam. 1. 10.

Dan. 9. 3, 4.

10. That we beſtow ſome Time, not only in mourning for our own Sins, but alſo for the Sins of the Time and Age wherein we live.

11. That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, for our deliverance out of this Life.

12. That we uſe as we ſhall have opportunity (at leaſt as we ſhall have neceſſity) to acquaint yourſelves with ſome godly and faithful Perſon, with whom we may confer of our Chriſtian Eſtate, and open our Doubts, to the quickning up of God's Graces in us.

Eccleſ. 7. 4.

Phil. 1. 23.

13. That we obſerve the departure of Men out of this life, their Mortality and Vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the World, and to continue our longing after the Life to come. And that we meditate and muſe often of our own Death, and going out of this Life, how we muſt lye in the Grave, and have all our Glory put off; which will ſerve to beat down the pride of Life in us.

Deut. 17. 15.

Pſal. 1. 2.

Neh. 8. 39.

14. That we read ſomething daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increaſe of our knowledge.

1 *Chron.* 34.

15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to ſtrive againſt all Sin, and eſpecially againſt the ſpecial Sins and Corruptions of our Hearts and Lives, wherein we have

1 *Pet.* 1. 14.

moſt diſhonoured the Lord, and have raiſed up moſt Guiltineſs to our own Conſciences; and that we carefully ſee our Covenant be kept and continued.

2 *Pet.* 2. 20, 21, 23.

16. That we mark how Sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old Sins again, but wiſely avoid all occaſions of Sin.

Rev. 2. 4.

Jam. 1. 19, 22.

Eccleſ. 5. 1.

17. That we fall not from our firſt Love, but continue ſtill our Affections to the liking of God's Word, and all the holy Exerciſes of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practiſing the ſame in our Lives and Converſations; that we prepare ourſelves before we come, and meditate and confer of what we hear, either by ourſelves or with others, and ſo make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20.

18. That we be often occupied in meditating on God's benefits & works, and ſound forth his praiſes for the ſame.

2 *Tim.* 4. 7, 8.

19. That we exerciſe our Faith, by taking comfort and delight

delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of God's presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practises of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

ALmighty God, and most merciful Father, in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee, open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our Hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vile and wicked Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our First Parents, conceived in Sin, Bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers Lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we most justly deserve to endure all Miseries in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful Estate, hast made us see and feel in what Case we were, and provide a most soveraign Remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and be Partakers of all his Benefits, to the salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by Faith, to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us Members of his Body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily, according to thine own Image: Work in our Hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable Change: O God, enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy Mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us Heirs of Glory; and thy blessed Spirt, who doth continually Sanctifie and keep up with Faith, Fear and Zeal, in true Holiness and Righteousness all the days of our Lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite Goodness and Mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy Means, for the daily increase of thy Grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee, to grant all those good Means unto us, and to continue them amongst us, giving us Grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the Glory of thy Name, and Profit of our Brethren, and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort, in Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my Body to be refreshed with Meat and Drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my Meat to do thy Will, and those works which belong to my Duty, with all chearfulness and good conscience, that for these and all other Mercies, my thankfulness in Heart, Word and Deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my Life, through Jesus Christ: to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory and Thanksgiving, nor and ever. *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks, for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us from the same: We beseech thee, for Christ's sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our Duty in our Vocation; principally to thy Glory, next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant, dear Father, that we may chearfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as Men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly Eyes, who hast promised Reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their Vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: We beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our Labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom Labour which thou for our Sins hast poured upon all Mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil, now O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviour's sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us: *Our Father*, &c.

A

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOst merciful God and tender Father, which beſides thine inestimable Mercies declared and given unto us, in the making of the World for our ſakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our ſingular Wealth and Commodity, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us; kept us this day from all danger both of Soul and Body; giving us health, food and apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor miſerable life, which many others do want. For theſe and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs only, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, and do preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, and praiſe thy holy Name, beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the Earth; ſo thou wouldſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our Sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy Commandments: And now as we purpoſe to lay our Bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this Night and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt Sleep of Death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our Bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy Glory and our Joy, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord: So be it.

The 119 Pſalm.

1 BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keep his Teſtimonies, and ſeek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedneſs, walk in his ways.

4 Thou haſt charged that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgment of thy Righteouſneſs.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not utterly.

1 WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his ways? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go out of thy commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I ſhould not ſin againſt thee.

4 Bleſſed art thou, O Lord; O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, and have reſpect unto thy ways.

8 My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

1 HEar, O ye children, the inſtruction of a father, and give ear to learn underſtanding:

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my law.

3 For I was my father's ſon, tender & dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He alſo taught me, and ſaid unto me, Let thine heart hold faſt my words; keep my commandments and thou ſhalt live.

5 Get wiſdom, get underſtanding, forget it not, neither decline from the words of thy mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keep thee, love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7 Wiſdom is the beginning, get wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions get underſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee; ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a crown of glory.

10 Hear, O my ſon, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſs.

12 When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtrait; and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not; keep her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſs not by.

16 For they cannot ſleep except they have done evil, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedneſs, and drink the Wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth, as the light that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkneſs, they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from mine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto thoſe that find them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thy eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy feet from evil.

Pſalm 1.

THe man is bleſt, that hath not bent,
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his life as ſinners do,
nor ſate in ſcorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exerciſe
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the River ſide.
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit,
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand;
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo,
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in judgment ſtand upright,
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt,
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why, the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of Wicked men,
ſhall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceſſantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men, how long will ye,
my Glory thus despise
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?
4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.
6 Offer to God the acrifice
of righteousness I say
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace,
But Lord, grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Than they who of their Corn and Wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mighty God
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.
2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh best,
God will appear
in beauty most excellent;
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace.
4 Then shall he call
the Earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble,
My part they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
declare his rigteousness,
For God is judge
of all things more and less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
Forgiving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or Calves out of thy stall.
10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand Hills
cattle are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The First Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take,
My Sins deface, my faults redress,
Good Lord, for thy great mercies sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie it once again,
my hanious crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,
My sins, alas, do full remain
before thy face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments just and right.

5 It is too manifest, alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin,
Yea, of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch, remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy Wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with Hyssop purge this blot,
it shall be clearer than the glass,
And if thou wash away my Spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make clean my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us (so thou accord,)
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to Godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the People all abroad,
extol and laud the same.
4 Throughout the World so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the Earth.

5 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the People all abroad,
extol and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth encrease,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall all bless us eke withal.

7 God shall us bless, I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 103 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord.
speak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear?
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy Fame,
Honour and Majesty,
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe,
thou hast the beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see.
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye
in the Clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear;

And there with much ſwiftneſs,
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air.

4 He made his Spirits
as Heralds to go,
And lightenings to ſerve,
we ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh,
they run to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the Earth
ſo firmly and faſt,
That it once to move,
none ſhall have ſuch power;
6 the deep and fair covering,
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own nature,
the Hills would devour,

7 But at thy rebukes,
the waters do flye,
And ſo give due place,
thy words to obey;
At thy voice of thunder,
ſo fearful they be,
That in their great raging,
they haſt ſoon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the Valleys
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remain they do ſtill

9 Their bounds thou ſhalt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So that in their rage
not that paſs they can;
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return,
The Earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Pſalm.

THe man is bleſt that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed,
2 His ſeed on Earth God will uprear,
and bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His Houſe with good he will fulfill,
his Righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Unto the Righteous doth ariſe,
in trouble joy, in darkneſs light;
Compaſſion is in his Eyes
and mercy always in his ſight.
Yea, pity moveth ſuch to lend,
he doth by Juſtice things expend.

6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain,
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
though that the wicked man diſdain:
10 Yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 Pſalm.

YE Children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord.
2 Yea, bleſſed be always his name.
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun;
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount.
As for his Glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare?
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are,
of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and alſo in Heaven above.

7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw.
his only mercy did him move.

8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great Dignity
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120 Pſalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort,
2 Deliver me, I ſay,
From lying Lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to fling.
thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs than arrows keep,
or hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas! too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Kedars are by name;
By whom the flock eleſt,
And all of *Iſaac's* ſeſt,
are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.
7 But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſs I was controul'd,
by them that loved ſtrife.

The 126 Pſalm.

WHen the Lord
again his Sion had forth-brought
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream.

2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then.
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men.

The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confeſs,
How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſs no leſs;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begin
4 O Lord go on
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſarts
the flowing Rivers ſend.

5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in tears, indeed,
A time will come.
when they ſhall reap in mirth and joy.
9 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious ſeed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But they return
with joy they ſure ſhall ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not empaired be.

The 148 Pſalm.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
from heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the Starry Sky,
2 And alſo ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Moon and Sun,
Which are ſo clear and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering Stars of Light.
4 And eke no leſs,
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of th'ayr,
His laud expreſs.

5 For

5 For at his word they were
All formed as we see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree:
6 Which he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to last.

The School Master to his Schollar.

MY Child and Schollar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee, God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeild,
Unto all men be Courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your Array,
Without a Girdle or Untrust'd,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,
or Book do rend, or strike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, Miscall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, File, Steal, or Lye,
If you forget a Schollars part,
then must you sure your Points untye.

If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the same,
Or if you Loiter in the Streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore my Child, behave thy self
so decently in all assays,
That thou may'st purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this Circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left-hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times than that next before: as (5) in the first place, is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place, five hundred; in the fourth place, five thousand; in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou mayest proceed. As for Example, the number

thus

thus placed, 1692, being this preſent Year from the Birth of Chriſt, is, One thouſand, ſix hundred, ninety two: 5711, being this preſent year from the creation, (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand, ſeven hundred and eleven. But my Book growing greater then I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner than peradventure (thou mayeſt think) I promiſed.

Sug A2

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much: Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the Years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainneſs ſake ſtick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, beſt anſwering (as I think) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing done. For thou commonly moveſt thy Queſtions one of theſe five ways; either how long was it after the Creation? Or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of *Ægypt*, and the Law given? How long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt, as thou thinkeſt, is neareſt one of thoſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have ſet down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſeek in the Roman or *Italick* Letter, which thou uſeſt to call the Latin Letter, and paſs over thoſe in the *Engliſh* Letter; for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Grammar Schollar, or other, that would find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the *Engliſh* Letter, paſſing over the others. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not; whoſe terms thou mayeſt eaſily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone, ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth Year. Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt Reading; therefore read them ſo often till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation, God having made the World, and Created ADAM *and* EVE, *their Posterity was Born in the Year after, as followeth.*

Year
130 Seth.
253 Enoch.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
506 Jared.
522 Enoch.
686 Mathuselah.
874 Lamech.
1066 Noah.
1556 Shem.
1558 Japhet.
1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
The Tower of *Babel* built.
Reu.
263 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 aran.
352 Abraham.
416 Ishmael.
452 Sodom *destroyed*.
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.

Year
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Napthali.
Asher.
602 Issachar.
Gad.
Zebulon.
604 Joseph.
609 Benjamin.
These twelve were the Sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs; of whom came the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.
Minerva.
699 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into *Ægypt*, where they were 215 years.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Ægypt*; then was the Law given.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

After the Law given.

Year
Pharon burnt.
40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the Wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 years,
41 *Jubilees* began.
58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 years, whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
80 *Booz* of *Rahab*.
90 *Ehab* and *Shamgar* judged 18 y. whereof *Eglon* the Moabite oppressed them 18 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Diphrus.
178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.
198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Medianites* oppressed seven years.
Theseus.
258 Abimelech 3 years.
261 Tola 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philistims* oppressed 12 y.
Amazons Battle against Theseus.
311 *Ipsan* judged 7 y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy destroyed.
Year
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of these six judged the *Philistines* oppressed.
350 *Jesse* Father of *David*, by *Obed*
356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
431 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.
447 *David* reigned 40 y.
Nathan, *Asaph*, *Haman*, and *Jeduthu* Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 years, and 481, in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Christ, about 926 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Christ.

639 Temple built.
900 Hesiod.
896 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Judah*, 17 years.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Asa 41 y.
838 Jehosaphat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
804 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joash 54 y.
758 Amasia 29 y.
Jonah Prophesieth.
743 Rome built by Romulus upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Esquilinus, Aventinus: and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, with the

Year
Walls with other three Hills, Coelius, Viminalis, Quirinalis.
729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 y.
625 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 years.
Kingdom of *Israel* void 22 years.
700 Numa Pompilus the second Roman King.
615 Lycurgius the Lacedemonian.
Joel, *Hosea*, *Amos*, and *Isaiah*, prophesied.
Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.
677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 55 years.
Macaiah also Prophesied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.
628 *Salmanasar* carried 10 Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned: and here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Ashor* to *Babel*.
682 Simonides.
Aristoxenus.
Ancus Martius the fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Glucas, Homer, Phalaris.
617 Manasseth 55 years.
Jeremiah Prophesieth.
610 Sappho Milo, Stesichorus, Epimenides.
564 Nebuchadnezzar.
592 Amon 2 y.
560 Josia 31 y.

Year
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* Prophesie.
426 Jehojakim 11 y.
Captivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.
Jeremiah continueth his Prophesie in *Judah*.
Daniel Prophesieth in Babel.
518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel Prophesieth.
307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.
Ezekiel continueth his Prophesie in Babel.
501 Consuls two years began in Rome.
495 Horatius Cocles.
494 Salathiel.
493 Dictators in Rome.
487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.
468 Zerobabel.
466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Crelus, Heraclitus, Esope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wise-men, Pisistratus.
454 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belshazzar*, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.
454 Temple began to be Built.
The History of *Ezra*, *Artachshashte*, call'd of prophane Writers *Chambases*; reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The

Year
The History of *Esther*.
Ahashueroſh called *Darius Hyſtaſpis*.
444 He devorced *Vaſthi*, married *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.
431 Tribuni Militum.
425 *Darius* of *Perſia*, called the *Artaſhaſte*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 46 y.
Haggai.
Zachariah Propheſieth.
423 *Malachy* the laſt Prophet.
424 *Nehemiah* his Story, who builded the Walls of Jeruſalem.
387 Battle Peloponeſiack, 27 years till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.
316 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.
386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Archilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hyppocrates, Parmenios, Ariſtarchus, Euripedes, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.
363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.
251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius, Torquatus.
359 Ariſtocles, Demoſtenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Xenocrates.
344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.
332 *Alexander* the Great, conquered *Perſia*; he intreated the Jews honourably, & reigned 12 years.

Year
Now was the Empire of the Grecians Great, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided into Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Ægypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.
Now beginneth the Story of the *Machabees*.
301 Two Decei in Rome.
300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.
Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus.
288 *Ptolomy Philadelphus* cauſed ſeventy Interpreters to Tranſlate the L A W into Greek.
286 Hetruria yeilds to Rome wholly
272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.
267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 years.
241 Battle African with Numidia.
238 Jeſus Sirach.
236 Nebius Plautus.
224 Antiochus Magnus.
219 The ſecond Battle of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.
131 The third Battle at Carthage, which was in three years utterly deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.
192 Phariſees, Saduces, and Eſenees, began their Sects.
89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between Marius and Sylla, becauſe Sylla being younger was choſen Captain into Aſia, to the Battle Mithridatick.
17 Tigranes King of Armenia.
65 Caro Uticenſis, Saluſtius.

Year
57 Cicero Conſul.
47 Brittain entred upon by Julius Ceſar.
47 Julius Ceſar Reigned Emperor 5 years.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius, Nepos.
42 *Octavius Auguſtus* Emperor 56.
34 *Herod* the Great made King of *Jury*, after whoſe death his four Sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs, ſee *Luke* 3. 1.
Temple again ſumptuouſly builded by *Herod*.
Chriſt born in the 24 year of *Auguſtus*: From which beginneth our uſual Account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Chriſt

16 *Tiberius* Emperor, after the Birth of *Chriſt* 16 years.
33 *Chriſt* Crucified.
33 *Stephen* Stoned.
42 *Paul* Converted.
42 *Herod Agrippa* Preſident in *Jury*. He Beheaded *James*.
42 *Matthew* wrote his Goſpel.
44 *James* beheaded.
46 *Mark* preached in *Egypt*.
49 *Luke* wrote.
50 Epiſtle to the *Galatians* written from *Antioch*.
53 Epiſtles to the *Theſſalonians*, written from *Athens*.
54 *Philip* Martyred.
31 Epiſtle to the *Corinthians* from *Epheſus*.

Year
51 To *Timothy* from *Troas*.
To *Titus* from *Troas*.
55 To *Corinth* from *Philippi*.
55 *Peter*'s firſt Epiſtle.
56 *Peter*'s ſecond Epiſtle.
56 To the *Romans* from *Corinth*.
57 *Claudius Nero* Perſecutor.
59 Epiſtle to the *Philippians*, *Epheſians*, *Coloſſians*, *Philemon*, from *Rome*.
61 *Acts* by *Luke* (now as is thought)
63 *James* thrown down from a Pinnacle.
69 Epiſtle to *Timothy*.
69 *Paul* Martyred at *Rome*.
73 *Jeruſalem* deſtroyed by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*.
76 *Ignatius* Biſhop of *Antioch*.
83 *Domitian* Emperor.
85 *Nicolaitan*, Hereticks.
20 *Cornelius*, *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, *Aulus*, *Gellius*, *Plutarch*, *Quintilian*, *Juvenal*, *Appian*, *Apubijus*.
93 *John* Baniſhed to *Patmos*, where (as it is thought) he wrote his Goſpel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from *Patmos* to *Epheſus*.
1000 *John* died.
144 *Pliny* writeth for the Chriſtians
133 *Galen*
170 *Juſtinus* died a Martyr.
180 *Irenius* of *Lions*.
187 *England* received the Goſpel.
202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*.
210 *Tertullian*.
219 *Origen*.
249 *Cyprian*.
289 *Conſtantine* Reigned in *England*
307 *Euſebius*

Year		Year	
307	*Eusebius.*	400	*Chrysostom.*
333	*Athanasius.*	409	*Augustine.*
347	*Hillary.*	414	*Theodoret.*
347	*Gregory Nazienzen.*	500	*Goths* Conquered *Italy*, then increased *Barbarism* and *Papistry.*
371	*Ambrose B. of Millain.*		
375	*Hieronymus.*		

Directions for the Unskilfull.

IF thou hast not been acqualnted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou mayest get the Alphabet, *viz.* The Orders of the Letters as they stand, without Books, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, Thou must know the Cause of the difference of the Letters; all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the *Latin*, or other learned Language, Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are *French* Words made English. Those with the English Letters are meerly English, or from some other Vulgar Tongue; the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And, know, further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) or (*b*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all *Greek* words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptism*. But where I say they are *Greek*, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Grece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is in the Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so *Baptism* in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latin, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference, are marked thus (*) (*accomplish*)

compliſh) in French (*accomplar*), and therefore you ſhall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another, as thus, In that word *Brigandine*, ſee *Barque*, then thoſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo thou ſhalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well know, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that; If I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice ſoon from the primitive or Original. I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome Rules for them thou ſhalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latine* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

A *Bandon* caſt away
abba Father
abbeſſe abba eſſe, Miſtreſs of a Nunnery
abreviate ſhort
abridge ſee abreviate
abute lye unto
abecedary the order of the Letters, or he that uſeth them
abbet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricot * k. of fruit
aboard
abrogate ſee aboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolve perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence refraining
abſtract, ſee abreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking
acceſs free coming to
acceſſary partaker
accident befall
accomodate fit to
accompliſh * finiſh
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * ground
aſcertain * make ſure
atchieve, ſee accompliſh
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
accute witty
addict given to
adieu farewel
addreſs prepare direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn defer
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter governe, or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by ſea
admiſſion receiving
adopt take for his Child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie

adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance truſt
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity cheerfulneſs
alarm ſound to battle
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
aledge * lying proof
alliance kindred or league
alluſion pointing to
alude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of letters
alteration debate
allegory ſimiſitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
ambaſſador meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honour
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anathomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh griefe
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion nothing
antichriſt againſt Chriſt
antidated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly diſguiſed
annihilate make void
anceſtors fore-fathers
annullity, ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate back-ſlider
apoſtacy falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſador
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the firſt Greek letter
apothecary
apocrypha not of authority
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belonging
appurtenance }
appetite deſire to eat
application applying to
appoſe ask queſtion
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own

apt

apt fit
arbiter } Umpire
arbitrator }
arbitriment judgment
arch gr. chief
arch-angel gr. chief angel
arch-bishop chief bishop
architect chief builder
argent silver
argue to reason
arithmetick art of numbering
ark ship
armoury house of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts men
artificial workman-like
articulate joynted
ascend go up
ascertain * assure
assent agreement
ascent a going up
ascribe give to
askew asquint
aspect looking up
aspire climb up
asperate rough
aspiration breathing
assay * prove
assail set upon
assayl, see assail
assertion affirming
assiduity countenance
asservation earnest affirming
assign appoint
assignation appointing
assize
assistance help
associate company
astrictive } binding
astringent }
astronomy gr. } knowledge of the
astrology }
stars
atheist without God
atheism the opinion of the atheist
atach seize upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * set upon
attentive heedy
attribute give to
avarice covetousness
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer, or officer of accounts.
audible easie to be heard
aver avouch
augment to encrease
avouch affirm with earnestness
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harvest
axiome certain principles
Balance a pair of scales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptist a babtizer
baptism
barbarian rude person
barbarism barbarousness
barque * a small ship
barreter a contentious person
barrester allowed to give counsel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude blessedness

beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good will
begnign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
besiege
biere
bishop overseer
blank to make white
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
blood
bear
beast
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigandine see barque
brandish * to make a sword bright
breath
brothel keeper of a house of bawdery
bruise
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the same
burgess a head man of a town
build
Calidity craftiness
capacity fit to make or receive
cancel to blot out
[illegible]on gr. law
[illegible]onize make a saint
[illegible]l deadly, or great
[illegible]l state-house
[illegible]late
[illegible]s catching

captive prisoner
captivate make [illegible]
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshliness
casualty chance
castigation chastisement
catalogue gr. head roll
cathedral gr. church, chief in the diocess
catholique uniserval
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftness
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
ceruse white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a letter
chaunt * sing
champaign plain field
chambering lightness
charter or writing
chariot
chamberlain
chancery
chivalry knighthood
chief
cherubim order of angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
christ anointed
chirurgion gr.

choler gr. humour causing anger
chronicle gr. history
chronographer gr. history writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
chrystial gr. glass
cyder drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise to cut away the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech
circumvent prevent
civit
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
clyent he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beasts
collect gather
colleague companion
collation recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
colum one side of a page divided
comedy gr. stage-play
commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing-star
commentary exposition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellowship
compact joyned together
compendious short
competitor he that sandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complection
complices colleagues
compose make
composition agreement
comprehend contain
comprise, see comprehend
concoct to digest meat
concord agree
concordance agreement
competent convenient
compromit to make agree
concavity hollowness
compulsion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiscence desire
concur agree together
condescend agree unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confession compounding
confederate, see compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence trust
confirm establish
confiscate forfeiture of goods
conflict battle
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congestion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity, see concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture guess

consent { agreement / harmony
consequence following
consecrate to make holy
consequent following
conserve keep
consist stand
consolation comfort
consistory a place of civil judgment
consort, see consent
conspire agree for ill
construe expound
consult take counsel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modest abstaining
contract make short
contradiction
contribute bestow
contrite sorrowful
contrition sorrow
convert turn
convict prove guilty
convert bring before
converse company with
convocation calling together
convulsion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful
corpse dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
coroborate strengthen
covert hiding-place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. discription of the world
counterpoise make level
countermand command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket, or corp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
crimonous faulty
crucifie fasten to a cross
crocodile k. of beasts
culpable blame worthy
cubit a foot and half
cub-board
cursality turning sail over
cymbal an instrument
clyster a glyster
cypress.
Deacon gr. provider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comely
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comeliness
decypher describe
dedicating a devoting
deduct taking out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill-shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his ancestors
dehort move from
deity Godhead
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood

delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon free-man
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive see oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate, see detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptness
diabolical devilish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignity worthyness
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
diminution lessening
disburse * lay out money
discend, see descend
disciple scholar
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discover
discord disagreement
discuss examine, or dissolve
disjoyn unjoyn
disfranchise take away freedom
dismiss let pass
disloyal disobedient
disparagement unequality of birth
dispence set free
dispence send abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikeness
dissolve unloose,
dissolute careless
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
discipher lay open
digestion bringing into order
digression going from the matter
difficulty hardness
dimension measuring
direction ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember part one piece from another

disposi-

disposition natural inclination or
setting in order
discipation scattering
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling, or dropping
down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulge make common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
disswade, see dehort
ditty the manner of a song
divert turn from
divine heavenly
divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity dailiness
doctrine learning
dolour grief
dolorous grievous
docility aptness to be taught
dolphine k. of fish
domestical at home
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing
ecclesiastical belonging to the
church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womanish
efficacy force
effusion pouring forth
egress forth-going
election choice
elect chosen
eloquence fine speech
elephant k. of beast
emroids k. of disease
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet pismire
empire government
encroach
ennaration declaration
encounter set against
enduce move
ennance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitcheth
enfranchise make free
enflame burn
engrate press upon
ensign flag of war
enormous out of square
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compass about
epha k. of measure
epitalph gr. the writing on a tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epistle gr. a letter sent
episcopal bishop like
epicure given to pleasure
epilogue conclusion
equinoctial when the days and
nights are equal
erect set up
erroneous ful of errour
escheit forfeit
essence substance

estimate esteem
eternal everlasting
evangelist bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
evocation calling forth
exasperate wher on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exaggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except
excursion running out
exceed
excel
exchequer office at receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable cursed
execute performe
excrement dung
exempt free
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile banish
exorcist gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haste
expect look for
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterprize
expulsion driving out
exquisite perfect
extend spread forth
extenuate lessen
extol advance
extort writing out
extract draw out
extemporal } sudden
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction division
faction that maketh division
facility easiness
falconer
fallacity deceipt
fantasie
fatal by destiny
festival feast-day
festivity mirth
female } the she
feminine }
fertile fruitful
fervent hot
fever ague
figurative by signs
finally lastly
firmament sky
flaggon great wine-pot
flexibly easily bent
flegm one of the humours
flux disease of scouring
fornication uncleanness between single persons
fortification strengthening
fountain head-spring
fortitude valiantness
fragments relicks
fragility brittleness
fragrant sweet smelling
fraternity brotherhood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet h. of head attire
fructifie make fruitful
frustrate make void

frugal thrifty
fugitive runnegate
function calling
funeral burial
furbrusher dreſſer
furious raging
future time to come.
Garboyl hurly-burly
garner corn-chamber
gem precious ſtone
gentility } gentry
generoſity }
gentile heathen
generation off-ſpring
gender
genealogy generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of meaſuring
geſture
ginger
gourd l. plant
gorget
gorgeous
goſpel glad tydings
gradation by ſteps
graduate that hath taken degrees
gratifie to pleaſure
gratis freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters.
Hability } ableneſs
of }
ability }
habitable able to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger ſent before to prepare
harmony gr. muſick
hallelujah praiſe ye the Lord
heralds kings meſſengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Hebers ſtock
heathen ſee gentile
helmet head-piece
heretick } that holds hereſie
heretical }
homage worſhip
hoſanna ſave I pray
horror amazement
hoſtage pledge
hoſt army
hoſtility harred
humane gentle
humidity moiſture
hymn gr. ſong
hypocrite diſſembler
hyſope.
Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. falſe worſhip
jealous
Jeſus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illigitimate unlawfully born
illuſion mockery
imbecility weakneſs
imbarque
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without meaſure
immortal everlaſting
impeach accuſe
immunity freedom
impediment let
imperial belonging to the church
imperfection unperfectneſs
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodlineſs
impoſe lay upon
impreſſion printing
impudent ſhameleſs

impugn

impugn disprove
impute
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
imanity beastly, cruelty
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule
incessantly earnestly
inquisition searching
incense s. of offering
incence to stir up
incident hapening
inchant bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatiable unsufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent presently, or unchast
incur run into
indemnity unworthiness
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill-reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakness
inflamation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabit dwelling
inhibit forbid
inhibition forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful, or hurtful
innovation make new
inordinate out of order
insinuate creep in
inspire breathe into
insolent proud
istigation provoking
institute appoint
intercept prevent
intercession going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourse mutual accesse
interest profitable
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermission a ceasing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a question asking
interrupt break off
intricate inwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thrust in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehensible without reproof
israelite of Israel
judicial belonging to judgment
jubile year of joy
juror sworn man
juice
justifie approve.
Lapidary skilful in stones
largess liberality
lascivious wanton
laud praise
laurel bay-tree

laxative loose
legacy gift by will, or ambassage
legion hoast
legate ambassage
legerdemain light-handed
leprosie k. of disease
libertine loose in religion
lethargy k. of drowsie disease
licentious taking of liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
lingel shooe-makers thread
linguist skilful in tongues
litigious quarrelous
lore law
lottery * casting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits.
Magician using witchcraft
magistrate governour
magnanimity of a great mind
magnificence sumptuousnes
malady disease
malicious
male-contented discontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
marger
maranatha accursed
manumis set free
march go in array
mart fair
martial warlike
marches borders
margent edg of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witnes
matron ancient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe

mechanical gr. handicraft
mediocrity measure
medicine
mercemen
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
mediate muse
monstrous defiled
melancholly gr. humour of solitarines
melodius sweet sounding
meritorious that deserveth
method gr. order
metaphor gr. similitude
ministration ministring
militant warring
minority under age
monastery colledge of monks
miraculous marvelous
mirrour * a looking-glass
mitigate allwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility moving
modest sober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moiety half
moment weight, or sudden
momentary sudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behaviour
mortal that endeth
mortuary due for the dead
motive cause moving
morti
mountain great hill

munition defence
mutable changeable
mustachio's upper lips hair
malmsey
+ muse goodness of learning
mutation change
myrrhe k. of sweet gum
mystical that hath a mistery in it
mistery hidden secret.
Native born
narration declaration
near
necessity
navigation sailing
negromancy gr. black art
nerve sinew
negligence
neuter of neither side
nicolitan gr. an heritick from Nicholas
nephew
non-age underage
non-suit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nourishment.
Obeysance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obstinate froward
obscure darkness
obstruction stopping
obtuse dull
occidental belonging to the west
odious hateful
odour smell
odoriferous sweet smelling
officious dutiful
olivet place of olives
omnipotent almighty
operation working
opportunity fitness
oppose set against
opprobious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a speech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
ostentation boasting
overplus more then needeth
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet small treatise
pantofle a slipper
paradise a place of pleasure
paraphrase gr. exposition
paramour amorous lady
parable similitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition division
passion suffering
passeover one of the jews feasts
pathetical gr. vehement
+ patriarch chief father
patimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewness
pavement
peccavi I have offended
peculiar proper
pensive sorrowful
penticost gr. Whitsontide
pensive

peregrination journying in a ſtrange land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, griefe
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſs
phyloſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil of war
pilot * maſter-guider of a ſhip
plantiff the complainant
planet gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plentitude fullneſs
plume feather
plurality more than one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe breaſt
poet gr. a verſe-maker
poetreſs a woman poet
poliſh deck.
pollute defile
pomegranate k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface, ſee preamble
prejudice hurt
prejudicated fore-ſtalled
præminure forfeiture of goods
preparative præparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative præviledge
presbyteri gr. elderſhip
preſcript degree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive
priority firſt in place
priſtine old
probation allowance
prodigious monſtrous
proceed go on
profound deep
prophane ungodly
prognoſticate foretel
progeny off-ſpring

prohibit forbid
prologue, ſee preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation, ſee publication
propitiatory ſacrifice to pacify
propoſe propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
proſtitute ſet open for uncleanneſs
propheſie foretell or expound
prophet gr. he that propheſieth
proſpect a ſight afar off
proweſs valiantneſs
proſe the writing that is not verſe
proſelite gr. ſtranger converted
proſtrate fall down
protect defend
provocation provoking
provident fore-ſeeing
prudence wiſdom
pſalm heavenly ſong
pſalmograph } writer of
pſalmiſt } pſalms
pſalter book of pſalms
publiſh ſet abroad
publick open
publican toll-gatherer
publication publiſhing
purgatory place of purging
purſuit following
puiſſant powerful
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle four-cornered
quadrant four-ſquared
queach thick heap
quinteſſence the chief vertue
quotidian daily.
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie eſtabliſh
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recogniſance acknowledgment
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refreſh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreſhing
reflection calling back
refer put over
refuge ſuccour
regenerate born again
regiment government
regiſter kalender
reject caſt away
rejoynder
reiterate retreat
relate report
relation reporting
relapſe backſliding
relaxation refreſhing
relinquiſh forſake
remit forgive
remiſs looſe
remorſe prick of conſcience
remove renew
renounce * forſake
repaſt food
repel put back
repeal call back
repoſe put truſt in
repreſs put down
repulſe putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
reſign give over

re-

restauration restoring
resume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick art of eloquence
rhetorician gr. skilful in rhetorick
rehum gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment first instruction
rupture breach
rustical clownish.

Sabbath rest
sacriledge church-robbing
sacrament holy sign or oath
sacrifice
sadduce, h. sectary
safeguard safe keeping
saint holy one
sanctification holiness
salubrity wholesomeness
sanctity, sanctimony } holiness
sanctuary holy place
sandals, gr. slippers
sapience wisdom
satiety fulness
satyr nipping verse
saturity fulness
savage wild
sauce
scalp pate
scarifie launch a sore
scepter sign of rule
schism breach
schismatick that moveth a schism
scripture writing
scruple doubt
scrupulous full of doubts
scourges
scurrility saucy scoffing
seclude shut out
sectary see schismatick
secundary the second
seduce deceive
sedulity diligence
seigniority lordship
seminary a nursery
senator alderman
sensible easily felt
sense
sensual brutish
sepulchre grave
sequel following
sepuester to move from, or displace
service
serjeant
servitude bondage
servile slavish
severity sharpness
sect kind
significant plainly signifying
simpicity plainness
sinister unhappy
situation placing
slaughter
slice
sluce
soar mount high
sociable fellow-like
solace
solution unloosing
society fellowship
solicite move
summary brief
sophister cavileer
sorcery
soveraign chief
spacious large
specifie signifie

ſpecial
ſpicery
ſpleen gr. miſt
ſpongeous like a ſponge
ſpruce
ſquinancy k. of diſeaſe
ſtation ſtanding
ſtability ſurenes
ſtillatory a diſtilling place
ſtipendiary that ſerveth for wages
ſtudious diligent
ſtyle manner of ſpeech
ſubmiſs lowly
ſuborn procure a falſe witneſs
ſubſcribe write under
ſubſtract } taken from
ſubtract }
ſubſtitute deputy
ſubtil crafty
ſubverſion overthrowing
ſucceed follow
ſuggeſt
ſulphur brimſtone
ſummarily briefly
ſuperficies upper-ſide
ſuperfluous needleſs
ſuperſcription writing above
ſupplant overthrow
ſupport bear up
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing
ſuppreſs
ſuperior higher
ſupremacy chief in authority
ſurcharge overcharge
ſurmount exceed
ſurcingle
ſuſpence
ſurplus ſee overplus
ſurvive over-live
ſynagogue place of aſſembly
ſycophant tale-bearer
ſynod general aſſembly.
Tabernacle tent
timerarious raſhneſs
temerity raſh
temperature temperateneſs
temperate keeping a meen
temperance ſobriety
temple a church
tempeſtuous boiſterous
temporize to ſerve the time
temporary for a time
terreſtrial earthly
tenuity ſmallneſs
tetrarch gr. governour of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite ſhave
timerous fearful
tertian every other day
teſtification witneſſing
theology gr. divinity
thyme, k. of herb
tractable eaſy to handle
tractate a treatiſe
tragedy a ſolemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
tranſitory ſoon paſs away
tranquility quietneſs
transfer convey over
transform transfigure
tranſgreſs break
tranſlate turn
tranſport carry over
tranſpoſe change
triangle three-cornered

tribu-